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upon bills of health and may result in detention of ships in quarantine at destination.

You are requested to advise the masters of all vessels in which you may be interested to this effect.

Very respectfully,

S. A. RANSOM,
Acting Assistant Surgeon U. S., P. H. and M. H. S.

CUBA.

Report from Cienfuegos.

Acting Assistant Surgeon McMahon reports, August 31, as follows:

During the week ended August 27, 1904, 1 vessel was inspected and bill of health issued. The crew of 28 were in good health. No passengers.

No quarantinable disease has been reported at this port during this week.

Report from Habana—Case of fever from steamship Havana from Progreso.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Echemendia reports, August 31, as follows:
Week ended August 27, 1904:

Vessels inspected and bills of health issued 19, crew of outgoing vessels inspected 769, passengers of outgoing vessels inspected 342, pieces of freight passed 313.

One of the nonimmune passengers arrived at this port on board the steamship *Havana* from Progreso, Mexico, on the 29th, sent to Tricornia by the Cuban quarantine officer, was taken ill at Las Animas Hospital with high fever. The commission has not decided yet as to the nature of the fever.

Mortuary report of Habana during the week ended August 27, 1904.

Disease.	Number of deaths.
Tuberculosis	20
Cancer	3
Meningitis	4
Pneumonia	2
Enteritis	3
Bronchitis	1
Grippe	1
Gastritis	1

Total number of deaths, 94.

Report from Santiago.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Wilson reports, August 30, as follows:

During the week ended August 27, 1904, bills of health were issued to 4 vessels bound for the United States.

No quarantinable disease has been reported.

The British steamship *Frieda*, previously reported, left on the 25th for Baltimore via Daiquiri.

Mortuary statistics for the week ended August 27, 1904.

Causes of death.	Number.	Bertillon number.
Enteric fever	1	1
Remittent fever	1	4
Pernicious fever	1	4
Tubercle of lungs	3	27
Scrofula	1	35
Anæmia	1	54
Meningitis	2	61
Cerebral hemorrhage	1	64
Organic heart disease	2	79
Enterocolitis (under 2 years old)	4	105
Enterocolitis (2 years old and over)	1	106
Intestinal obstruction	1	108
Icterus grave	1	110
Senile gangrene	1	142
Congenital debility	1	151
Undefined or unspecified	2	179
Total	24	

Annual rate of mortality for the week, 27.42 per 1,000. Estimated population, 45,500.

ECUADOR.

Report from Guayaquil—Inspection of vessels—Yellow fever—Report of plague on steamship Aconcagua and yellow fever on steamship Guatemala corrected—Plague in Peru.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Gruver reports, August 19, as follows:

Week ended August 15, 1904. Present officially estimated population 60,000. Mortality from all causes, 51, as follows: Yellow fever, 1; infectious fever, 1; fevers (without classification), 7; tuberculosis, 7; grippé, 5; Enteric diseases, 6; from all other causes, 24.

Yellow fever continues along the line of the Guayaquil and Quito Railroad and in some of the river villages. The one death in this city reported above was imported. This is the dry (healthy) season and very few *stegomyia* are found. However, in the interior, near the railroad and river villages, are large tracts of low swamp land and stagnant waters.

During the week two supplemental bills of health were issued as follows: August 13. The British steam yacht *Cavalier* cleared for Ancon, Canal Zone, with crew 20, cabin passengers, 6; all told 26. On examination the cook's condition suggested a mild attack of grippé. As the yacht had come direct from Coquimbo and been in port only forty-eight hours, I did not detain it for a confirmation of the diagnosis, but noted the case on the bill of health and sent a letter to Assistant Surgeon Pierce at Ancon. On August 16, steamship *Mapocho* cleared for the same port with 26 cabin and 3 steerage passengers from this port. After leaving Callao this vessel stopped at Pacasmayo and Eten. The former place, I have reason to believe infected with plague.

The vessel brought no bill of health from there. I noted this on the bill of health issued here. Both vessels were fumigated with sulphur before departure. Twenty-two immune certificates were issued and 84 pieces of baggage inspected and labeled during the week.

I am in receipt of a letter from Assistant Surgeon Lloyd at Callao, under date of August 8, in which he says "please correct the statement in the Public Health Reports that there were a case of plague on the *Aconcagua* and 2 cases of yellow fever on the *Guatemala*. Both